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Sun Fo Returning To Canton

Nanking, Mar. 10.—The outgoing Premier, Mr. Sun Fo, and his deputy, General Wu Tchen and Mr. Hung Lan-yu and Mr. Chung Tien-sien, former members of his Cabinet, will return to Canton within one or two days to complete the preparations there for handing over to the new Peace Cabinet, it was reliably learned today.

Sources explained that Mr. Sun Fo must return to Canton to put the Cabinet records and official business in readiness for the hand-over.—Reuter-AAP.

JAPAN TO BE UNDER CIVIL CONTROL SOON

Expected Retirement Of General MacArthur

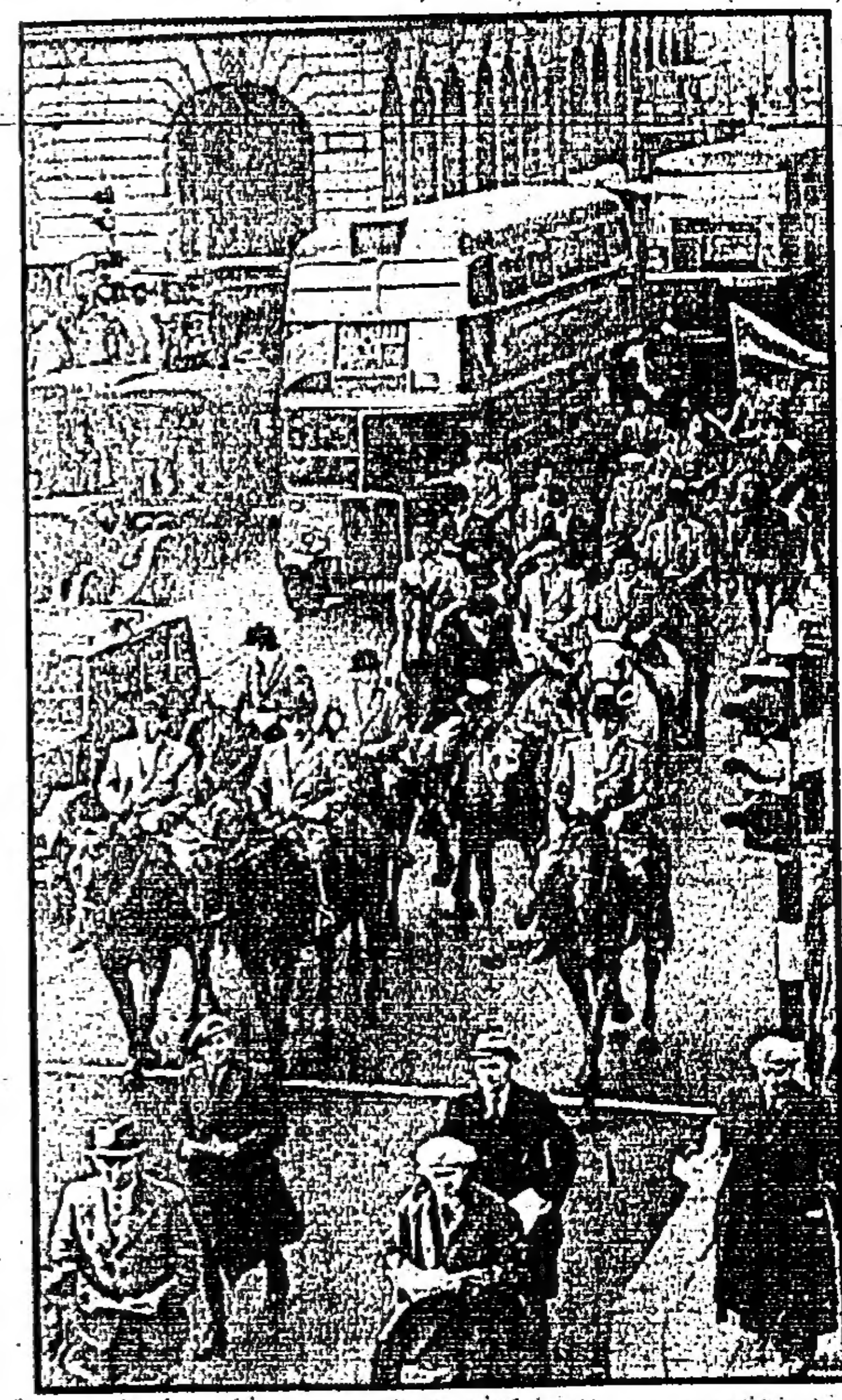
MILITARY FORCE WILL REMAIN

Washington, Mar. 9.—It was authoritatively disclosed today that the United States intended to place Japan under civilian instead of military control within six to nine months and reduce army forces from administration to garrison status.

It was contemplated in the highest quarters that this move would be accompanied by the retirement of General MacArthur.

The sources emphasised that a change from military to civilian control, to be exercised under the direction of the State Department, would not mean any reduction of American forces in Japan. On the contrary, American troop strength in Japan would be increased to about 20,000 during the coming year.

Tally-Ho! In Piccadilly



Russia Has AT. Bomb

Says German Scientist

Goettingen, Germany, Mar. 9.—A German atomic expert today said that he was "almost certain" Russia was making atomic bombs at two remote Siberian industrial centres.

Professor Werner Heisenberg, Nobel Prize winner and wartime head of German atomic research, said also that Soviet scientists might have made "dangerous discoveries" in the field of "death rays."

Professor Heisenberg said information leaking through the iron curtain supported the belief that the Russians were producing atomic weapons at their new city of Atomgrad and at the special industrial centre at Uchta, which resembles the United States' atom factory at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Both Atomgrad and the Uchta area are southwest of the Siberian capital of Irkutsk; in the East Ural mountains which separate European from Asiatic Russia.

FIGHTING IN NEGEV DESERT REPORTED

London, Mar. 9.—Transjordan today claimed that new fighting had broken out in Southern Palestine, menacing the British force based at Akaba, but an Israeli spokesman discounted the report.

The Transjordanian report, sent to the British Foreign Office, said Israeli troops "in some strength" were fighting their way across the Negev desert toward the Transjordanian port.

Officials in Amman told the British Minister, Sir A. Kirkbride, that troops of the two nations clashed at an undisclosed point in the Negev area.

Transjordanian delegates to the United Nations authorities that two Israeli columns were advancing on Akaba.

The acting United Nations Palestine mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, immediately ordered a team of observers to the Transjordanian city to make a full report.

Transjordanian reports received in Washington said one Israeli column had reached a point 19 miles north of the hamlet of Rasbrash on the Gulf of Aqaba near the reportedly threatened seaport.

However, when the State Department takes over from the War Department, military functions will be changed from administrative to garrison activity, similar to the situation prevailing in the Philippines before the war, when the Americans kept a relatively strong military force there responsible to a civilian administrator.

Some of the increased troop strength for Japan will come from Korea. There are at present about 7,500 United States troops in South Korea; these remained there at the request of the new South Korean Government, to assist security. It is believed they can be transferred to Japan by the end of this year.

Informal quarters said transfer of control over Japan from military to civilian had been rendered easier by the resignation of the Army Under-Secretary, Mr. William Draper, and the impending resignation of the Army Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Royall. The plan for the change had long been brewing here, but Mr. Draper and Mr. Royall so far had successfully resisted it.

Sources emphasised that a sudden increase in the temperature of the Soviet-American cold war in the Far East might alter the situation, but thought that unlikely.

The United States intention is to place Japan under civilian control, but to increase rather than decrease military troops strength there, at what is considered the main Pacific defence line for the United States.

It was pointed out that General Lucius Clay would quit

as American Military Governor in Germany, to be succeeded by a civilian administrator.

Meanwhile, United States officials intend a minor relaxation of purge provisions in Japan, to permit lesser managerial employees to take places in current industry even though they were formerly connected with the now-banned Zaibatsu enterprises.—United Press.

Bevin Going To US To Sign The Atlantic Pact

London, Mar. 9.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and other West European Foreign Ministers are likely to sail in the Queen Mary on March 25 to sign the Atlantic Pact in April.

Tentative arrangements for signing the Pact will make it necessary to advance the date of the 10-power London conference on setting up a "Parliament of Europe," due to be held on March 28.

The final draft of the North Atlantic Alliance was studied by the Foreign Office today and will probably be placed before the Cabinet tomorrow.

According to present plans, British approval—considered certain—should reach Washington by the end of the week.

In Washington today, Mr. Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secre-

Sold Houses To Negroes

Commission To Hear Test Case

Atlanta, Georgia, Mar. 9.—Four Atlanta real estate dealers will appear before the Georgia Real Estate Commission here tomorrow, accused of violating public interest by selling houses to Negroes in neighbourhoods populated by whites.

It is expected to provide a test case for the United States on this issue of Negro property deals. The four estate dealers face the loss of their licences if found guilty.

More than 75 witnesses, including whites and Negroes, have been summoned for the hearing. The sales of homes to Negroes in white areas have resulted in racial disturbances in the past. Last Saturday, a home just purchased by Negroes in a white section of Atlanta was blasted by dynamite.—Reuter.

CANTON'S NEW AIRFIELD

Canton, Mar. 9.—A small airfield, suitable for light aircraft, has been completed at Tolshan, 150 miles south-west of Canton. Chinese sources say the airfield is the first of several of similar size to be built throughout Kwangtung Province.

They are to be used to expedite inspection tours by Provincial Government officials.

The plan to build these airfields was originated by Dr. T. V. Soong when he was Governor of Kwangtung.

He also bought several small aircraft, which were delivered last year.—Reuter-AAP.

MOLOTOV'S NEW JOB

Remodelling The Defence Cabinet

Warsaw, Mar. 9.—The Soviet Inner Defence Cabinet has been remodelled under the direct control of M. Vyacheslav Molotov, who was released from his duties as Soviet Foreign Minister last week, according to information reaching political quarters here today.

M. Molotov was stated to have been charged with the long-term co-ordination of the industrial and military potential of the Soviet Union and her allies in Eastern and Central Europe.

This move, these sources stated, reflects the growing Soviet alarm at the progress of the European Recovery Programme and the success of the recent North Atlantic Pact moves by the West.

It was believed here that the first task of the reconstituted Soviet Defence Cabinet has been to call an "Eastern Union" meeting of satellite Service chiefs with their political and intelligence aides, which was reported to take place in Hungary shortly.

THE NEXT STEP

Some quarters here believed that the next step will be the summoning of emissaries from each country concerned to Moscow for briefing on the fresh Soviet moves to counter the growing Western influence in Scandinavia and to discuss revised priorities for heavy industrial production.

The Polish preliminary national defence budget for 1949, presented yesterday, provides for an expenditure of 235 million or more than 12 percent of the total national budget, compared with £22 million last year.

Three quarters of this sum is devoted to the Army, which Marshal Rola Zymierski, the National Defence Minister, promised would be trained in 1949 according to the methods perfected by the Soviet Army.—Reuter.

Her 18th Baby

Maesteg, South Wales, Mar. 9.—A 42-year-old woman, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Beecham, today gave birth to her 18th baby at a maternity home here.

The mother and baby—a girl weighing 8 lbs 13 ounces—are both doing well.

Mrs. Beecham's husband, a miner at present unemployed, is one of 22 children.—Reuter.

CLOSE SECRECY

The German scientists said Soviet atomic research had been cloaked in "remarkable secrecy," but that enough information had filtered through from Eastern Europe to convince him that Russia had succeeded in producing atomic weapons.

PROTECTING SECRETS

London, Mar. 9.—Protection against a leakage of British atomic secrets and defence inventions to foreign powers is provided by a new Patents and Designs Bill, issued in Parliament today.

It makes permanent provision for ensuring the secrecy of inventions indispensable to national defence.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

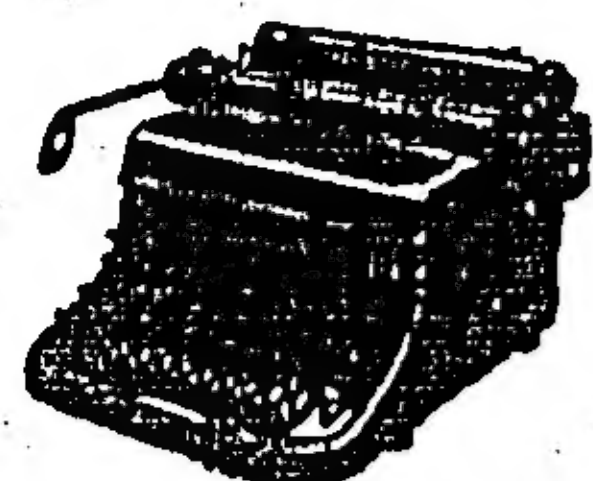
Hongkong's Surplus Revenues

AT the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1948, the Hon Arthur Morse forecast that the Colony's credit balance at the end of that financial year would be between 20 and 30 million dollars. He was not far wrong: the revised estimated surplus amounted to \$30,074,85. Last week, in another annual report, Mr Morse declared "it is hoped there will be a good surplus of revenue over expenditure," which strikes a somewhat more cautious note, but is sufficient to make the taxpayers believe that the original estimate of \$1,123,845 will be considerably surpassed. This expectation is based on the figures of the previous financial year, which officially estimated a surplus of \$351,000, and turned out to be 85 times that amount. If previous conservative methods of estimation are taken in conjunction with declared results, and the accepted statement that the Colony has enjoyed a successful trading year, it is difficult to believe that the 1948-49 surplus can be less than \$20,000,000. In short we can anticipate an accumulated surplus of anything up to \$60,000,000. Not that such a figure means much, except it will help to finance the new Volunteer Defence Force, which in itself will leave the Colony in the position of being unable to indulge in any pretentious development schemes for the good of the public. At least, that is what we are expected to believe. Mr Morse as good as said so, and it is certain the Financial Secretary will be much more emphatic and detailed. There are many signs in the wind, none of which will particularly appeal to the public. One is that most everything must be subordinated to the financing of the Defence Force. That

this has to be paid for is indisputable, and that it is a necessary, if somewhat expensive safeguard for the future of Hongkong is not denied. But there are other more tangible assets to which the Colony feels it is now entitled, and they should not all be allowed to go by the board because of the cost of a Defence Force. We are not in a position to anticipate or forecast Government's proposals to deal with the question of improving amenities for the public, but if the tone of recent speeches (official and unofficial) is any indication, there will be little, if any provision made for them in the forthcoming budget. It is highly doubtful, even, whether any of the increased revenue from radio licences will be devoted in any shape or form to improved programmes; whether social services will be given that "leg up" for which they have so long waited. As for a civic centre and public parks, they must continue to be dismissed as unwarranted pipe dreams, only to be referred to jocularly at the dinner table when conversation is running a trifle low. The re-solvency of Hongkong since the war is something to rejoice about; and, of course, it has been necessary to spend a lot of money on rehabilitation. But that still does not explain why revenue producing departments, which, in the interests of the public, need expansion, should have to forfeit all additional surpluses to general revenue and become absorbed in expenditure which so often represents the Higher Cost of Government. We would like to see the taxpayers getting a little bit more for their money than they do at the present time. But we fear this is wishful thinking.

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Waistcoats Brighten Dresses

By Victoria Chappelle

EVERY home dressmaker keeps a look-out for smart accessories or waistcoats with which she can brighten or lengthen the life of a dress or suit, and in fact very few of the big designers show a collection without including at least two or three ideas for these.

Some of the best which have been presented recently are illustrated here. The woman



who has had experience in making her own dresses will not find it difficult to work out these ideas for herself; if not, most of us know a "little dressmaker" who can be trusted to turn out a good job.

For instance, there is the neat little waistcoat shown above in spotted taffeta—the artist has drawn it with good large spots for the sake of effect. This would be an ideal garment for the woman who



wants something to wear over a rather dull dark dress or for the business girl who has an unexpected dinner or dance date and needs an additional something to give glamour to an office frock.

Another attractive waistcoat is the striped one which is shown buckled at the back; this can be a good addition to a suit or can be worn over the dress.



WOMANSENSE

Miss Shaver (£27,500 a year) has no time to marry

By EVELYN WEBBER

NEW YORK.

EVERY morning at 9.30 a black limousine stops at the side door of Lord and Taylor's huge department store on Fifth Avenue, and a woman gets out. Every night at twenty past five, the same car—hired by the hour—returns to pick her up.

The woman who hired it is Miss Dorothy Shaver, 51-year-old president of Lord and Taylor's, and America's top career woman. She earns £27,500 a year.

Dorothy Shaver's business grosses more than £10,000,000 yearly. She is the first woman in the history of American retail merchandising to head a corporation of this size (Lord and Taylor's includes three other stores which she runs also) and the only woman ever to have fought her way to the top here in a great city store.

She has been with the firm 24 years. She reached her position just as a man would have—by vote of the male directors. They are still congratulating themselves on choosing the right man for the job.

"The fact that I'm a woman didn't stand in my way," she said. "It even helped. Women make up the larger proportion of shoppers, a woman is better qualified than a man to know what they want."

"No, I didn't rely on charm alone. Success depends upon hard work and ability. I worked hard at selling."

Sprays Of Perfume

BUT Dorothy Shaver also brought what the Americans call the Shaver touch to Fifth Avenue. "Barnum would recognise it," say her admirers. When she wants to sell perfume, for instance, concealed jets spray shopping crowds in the street with it. It's a £250 compliment free. And people buy the perfume.

Whimsical advertisements are her trade mark (like the full-page picture of the Empire State Building, tallest in the world, proudly covered in a cretonne slip-cover, and bearing the words "we slip-cover almost anything").

In the face of a Paris fashion monopoly here she inaugurated



DOROTHY SHAVER

for them "The American Look" ("gay and fresh, rather than worldly and too wise").

Dorothy Shaver was born in Centre Point, Arkansas ("just a wide place in the road"). The third of five children, daughter of a judge, she came to New York with her younger sister Elsie, an artist, to seek their fortune.

She induced Elsie to design some dolls for her to sell and Elsie produced five. Dorothy named them "The Little Shavers." She sold them immediately to Lord and Taylor—who also offered her a job.

That was in 1924. She started as one of their comparison shoppers, spying out competitive prices of other stores. Soon she announced, "Why not forget about competitors and improve our merchandise? There would be no comparison then."

She never looked back. They made her director of the comparison bureau the first year; director of fashions and

interior decorating the second; a director of the board by the third, and, within seven years, vice-president.

By 1945 Dorothy Shaver was president. Today, from her £150 Chippendale desk high in the store, she presides over five vice-presidents (only one of them a woman), six management councils, and two secretaries.

Dorothy Shaver's green awnings over the windows tell New Yorkers when it is spring. Rose-covered ones mark the first days of summer.

She sells fur coats and woollen underwear in unseasonably warm weather with the aid of "blizzard" window displays, in which furs and underwear are never even mentioned.

She cultivates a special type of customer: the wives and daughters of successful men. "There," she says, "want good style rather than high fashion. She gives early customers coffee and folding chairs as they wait for the doors to open. Red velvet cushions are in the store for customers to rest their elbows on while trying on gloves."

Tiny seed pearl tokens are given to brides buying a Lord and Taylor trousseau, and rattles free with every layette. In the men's department a white-coated chef serves free Scotch broth.

Dealing With Men

BUT it has all paid off. Under Dorothy Shaver's direction the formerly staid, 120-year-old store never has been more prosperous. Business is up by more than a quarter over three years ago when she took over. (Her ambition is to increase it to £15,000,000 a year, twice what it was before she became president.)

She is an awesome figure to most of her employees—2,300 women among them—with a frightening gift of persuasion. High-strung and nervous, she makes gestures and designs in the air as she talks. Her looks are striking. She is tall with strong features. Her hair is auburn, her eyes astonishingly large and brown.

Yet she does not look like Hollywood's conception of a career woman. She is the perfect "little woman."

She flutters a delicate lace handkerchief, and she doesn't care who knows that she is afraid to cross the road.

In brilliant gatherings she listens to other people's theories—never expounds her own, "unless I am trying to sell them something," then I make them think they thought of it first." Her effect upon men, therefore, is deadly.

Life With Sister

HOW does she get along with men in America's cut-throat competition department store business? Dorothy's answer is soft.

"I always remembered never to get in a position where I could be knocked down. Nobody could deny the facts I marshalled behind an idea."

She still lives with her sister, now a successful painter, in their Manhattan penthouse. Neither has ever married. "No time," Dorothy Shaver says.

"I met every challenge I was faced with except that one. But that is my choice. From the first I decided to sell, sell, sell. I'm happy enough."

A New Short Haircut Is Easy To Shampoo, Quick to Comb



Movie Star Mona Freeman likes her new short haircut because it is so easy to care for, always looks smart.

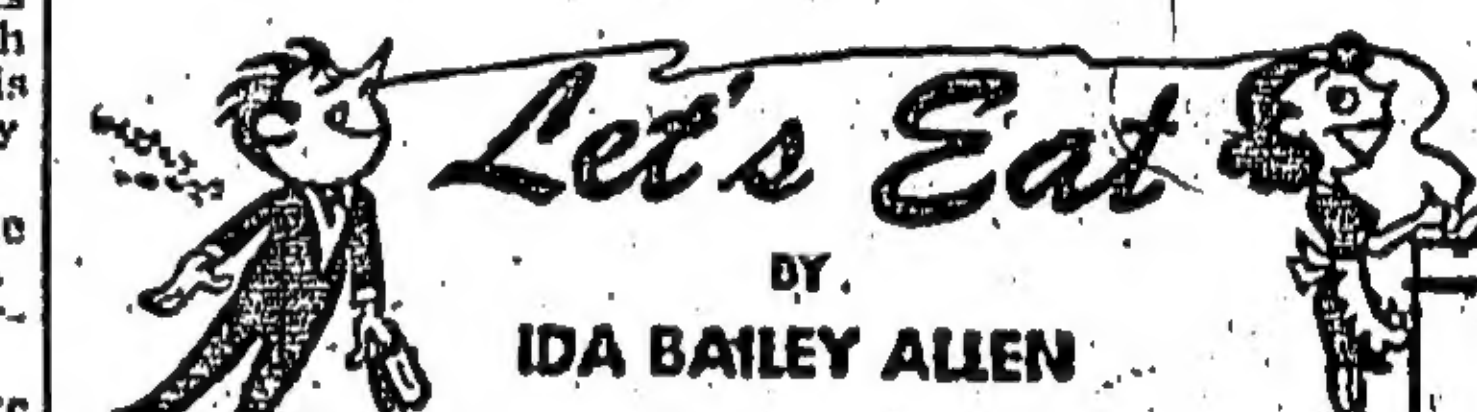
By HELEN FOLLETT

IT isn't surprising that women are enthusiastic about short hair. The shorter the better, they believe. Less time is spent in arrangement. The towering effect composed of rolls is difficult to anchor. Unquestionably it makes a woman look older, though it does make some women appear regal and distinguished. Have you seen pictures of Sophie Tucker of late? My, my! How she ever manages to put a hat on top of that hirsute pyramid one cannot guess. But the style suits her because she is a large woman, and the type of face that can carry a load of rolls.

Since the first bob appeared years ago and set the world on its ears, women have given their hair better attention than in the prehistoric pigtail period. Shampooing was no longer the arduous duty that it was when locks sometimes measured a full yard. Scalps are frictioned more frequently.

Hygienic Conditions
Cutting, authorities agree, does nothing one way or another as far as growth is concerned. Neither does it do any harm. Short hair is better ventilated than locks that are coiled upon the feminine pate. So the short cut lends itself to hygienic conditions that are beneficial.

"The average patron of the beauty shop has thicker hair and a healthier scalp than in pre-bob times," says a well-known hair dresser. "Most of our customers have more hair than they need and, now that the cap effect is back, have to have their hair thinned and tapered."



Enjoy A Finger Salad

LET'S see what's left in the "garden," I said to myself. I put on my big boy hat, and basket on arm and went to find out. There were plenty of yellow plum tomatoes, some little red cherry tomatoes and a few large "beefsteak" ones. A few radishes, the last of a third planting; some carrots and turnips; two sweet green peppers; and lots of cucumbers. I hosed off the vegetables, piled them in my basket and tripped into the kitchen.

"Here are the makings for a beautiful finger salad," I announced.
"Finger salad?" Then, with a grin, "You mean a salad you eat with the fingers?"
"Yes, and moreover it's dunked. The salad vegetables are arranged individually in bowls, and a small glass of dressing is supplied for the dunking."

"What kind of dressing?" he inquired.
"Any kind you like, that's thick enough to coat the vegetables. Mayonnaise with lemon juice is good, so is plain-cooked salad dressing. Thousand Island or cream sauce. French dressing is usually too thin."

Bread And Butter
"I recommend that good bread and butter be enjoyed with this salad," said the Chef. "In some countries of Europe the labouring classes make a meal of part of a loaf of bread sliced lengthwise and filled with sliced raw onions, tomato, cucumbers and sliced radishes. This they eat with a piece of good cheese."

"I'll put my dietitian's stamp of approval on that meal any time, if the bread is whole grain, Chef."
Now, there are a few things I want to say about finger salads. As they are made of raw vegetables, they must be absolutely clean and free from bugs and dirt. Cut off any unwanted leaves, and wash the vegetables thoroughly in tepid water containing salt. This will get out any insects. Then mix and rinse in cold water, using a spray attached to the faucet. (If you don't have one put it on your shopping list; a big convenience for a few cents.) Next crisp the vegetables in the refrigerator; last of all, thin-peel or scrape if necessary and cut them in serving pieces. Don't cut them in advance, or their vitamins will lose vitality.

Oatmeal Bread
Scald 1 c. whole milk and pour it over 2 tbs. lard or vegetable shortening; add 1/3 c. sugar, preferably light brown, 3 tsp. salt and 1 c. cold water. Stir 2 packages fast-rising dried granular yeast into 1/4 c. cold water; let stand 5 min. Add purpose flour, and beat until smooth and bubbly. Then add 1 1/2 c. uncooked quick-rolled oats. Beat in 5 c. sifted all-purpose enriched flour, or enough to make a moderately stiff dough. Turn onto a lightly floured board or pastry cloth, and knead until smooth and elastic. Put in a large oiled bowl; brush over the top with melted fat; cover and let rise in a warm place until light, about 45 min. Do not allow a draft to blow on it. Punch down the dough and divide in 2 parts. Cover, and let stand 10 min. on the board. Then shape each part into a loaf with as little kneading as possible. Place in two oiled bread pans, 6" x 4". Brush lightly with melted fat. Again let rise until doubled in size, about 45 min. Bake in a moderate oven, 400° F. for 15 min. Then reduce the heat to 375° F. and continue to bake 25 to 30 min. longer, or until the bread is brown on top and begins to leave the sides of the pan. Thoroughly cool on a rack before putting in the bread box.

Trick Of The Chef

To make French dressing that is thick and does not separate, crush 1 peeled section garlic with 1 tsp. salt. Add 1/4 tsp. pepper, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. spray mustard. Then add 1 egg yolk and 1/2 tsp. vinegar. Beat rapidly; then beat in alternately 1 c. oil and 1/3 c. vinegar.

The schoolchild needs Adequate Sleep

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

THE average school child, even in the elementary grades, doesn't get sleep enough. He would be healthier, happier and more successful at school if he did. The child from six or eight years of age should have from 11 to 12 hours; the child from eight to thirteen, 10 to 11 hours; the child from fourteen to eighteen, 9 to 10 hours.

Since the hour for rising in the morning is pretty definitely fixed by the hour when school opens, almost any school child can figure out when he should go to bed in order to get enough sleep.

Not many children will choose on their own accord a bedtime hour early enough. Wise parents regulate such matters. The older the child is, of course, the less able his parents to effect a proper bedtime hour for him. They should have little or no trouble enforcing regular hours for the child in the elementary grades. Succeeding in this period in an atmosphere of happy relationships with the child, they have a good background for leading the high school student through persuasion to hold himself to a reasonable bedtime hour.

Fussing And Arguing

Nevertheless, there is far more jawing, fussing and arguing with the child of eight or ten over going to bed than with the adolescent, as a rule. The chief reason is that, instead of working out such regulations, to be observed automatically, most parents tell the child each and every night when to go to bed and keep on telling him until he goes.

Assuming that you have a reasonable amount of self-control and have established in your child—say he is ten—a reasonable amount of regard for your authority, do as follows: Tell him he needs 11 hours of sleep and have him figure out when his bedtime will, therefore, have to be. Tell him that for the rest of the school year this will be his bedtime for nights preceding school days. It might be helpful to him if you would remind him, on the first few evenings, of the hour about fifteen minutes before it. Give this reminder just once in normal tone as mere information. But make your mind to do no jawing. The first time he fails to be in bed with

his lights off at the designated hour (allowing about ten minutes grace, always a definite amount of time), tell him just once, henceforth if he fails to be prompt at bedtime he will not be allowed to go to bed then but will have to sit up in a chair without amusement for exactly one hour.

If he does not choose to go to bed at the end of this hour let him stay up this night as long as he chooses. But on the next night, be sure he pays penalty of an hour in the chair if late for bed. Continue this programme consistently, knowing that by and by he will choose to comply. If while in the chair he wishes to converse you should respond as if nothing irregular has happened, merely refusing to discuss the cause and nature of his penalty.

Charming Afternoon Hat



THE HAPPY LITTLE hat for late afternoon wear can be as brief as a minute, just a bit of tulle and a feather frond. It can also be a really beautiful little conceit, as is this charming

hat, the choice of Eleanor Parker of the movies. It is a side-swept hat of black satin, its gleaming surface further enhanced by iridescent butterflys of sequin and lace perched above one eye.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



BEING BRIEFED—Reserve pilots of the US Navy are briefed on the "mission" which is about to take them winging off the USS Cabot, in the Gulf of Mexico. "Week-end airmen," they are getting their first taste of carrier landings and take-offs since the end of the war.



SAD LOOKING—Mrs Leslie Kelly displays her two Basset hounds at the 73rd annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York.



SHAPING UP—These dummies will be a part of the parade in Nice, France, during the city's annual carnival. The festival is the most famous of the French Riviera and every available dummy, mask and car is put into shape by the townspeople.



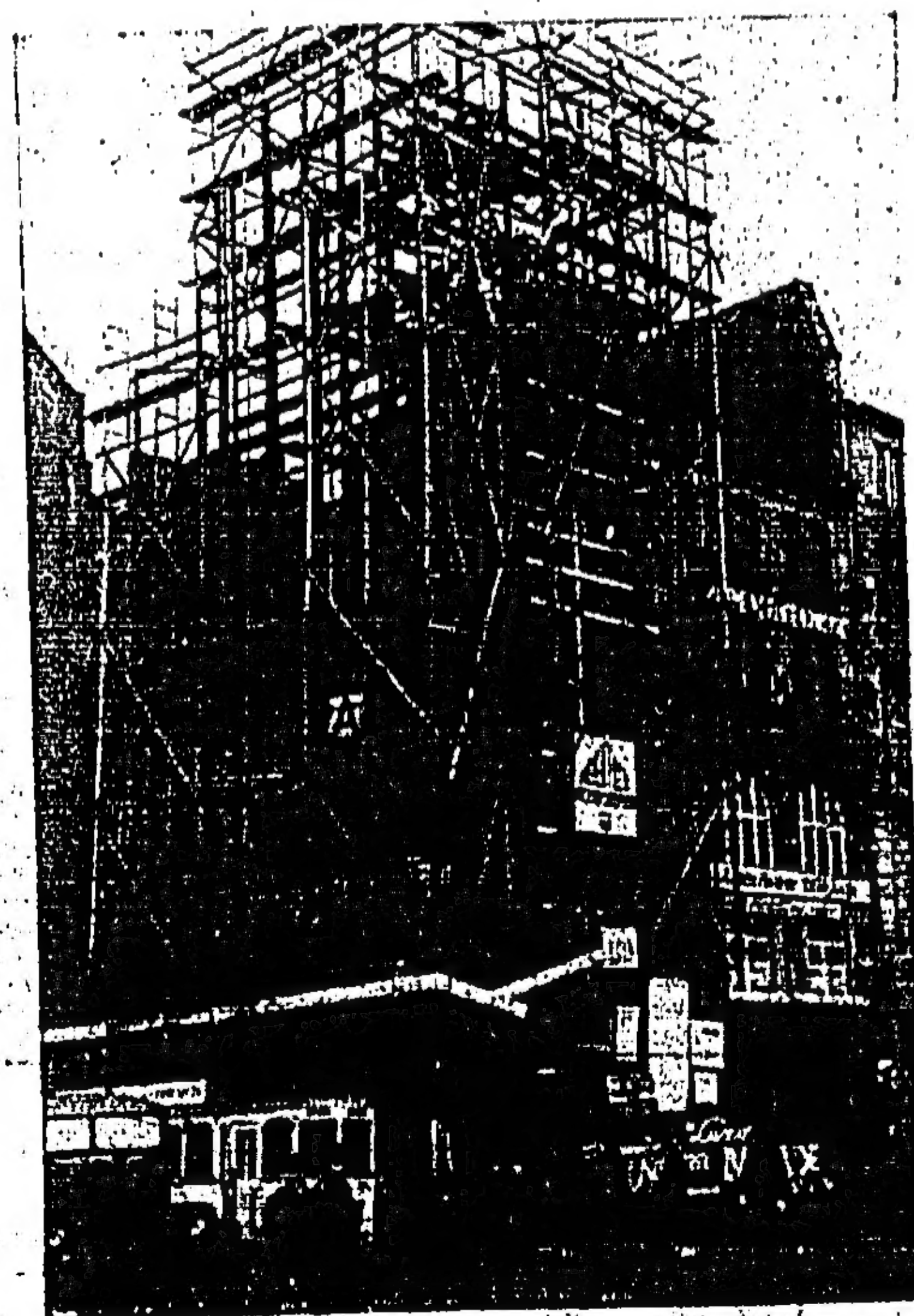
CEILING IN TUNNEL—A workman gives the final polish to a portion of the ceiling of the new tunnel from Manhattan Island, to Brooklyn, New York. When opened, in 1950, the tunnel will be able to handle 16,000,000 vehicles a year. It will be the longest of its kind in the United States.



HUNGARIAN EFFORT—A threshing machine employed on an agricultural producing co-operative established on the lands of Prince Metternich in Hungary, is operated by a group of workers. The picture is a scene from the documentary film, "Democratic Hungary," which was made by Hungarian and Soviet cameramen.



SNOWY VISITORS—Mother M. Ignace Holtus, right, Superior General of the Sisters of St Francis, arrives in New York by plane from Heythnizen, Holland. It is her first visit to the United States. Accompanied by her assistant, Mother M. Clarissa Asman, she is on her way to Stella Niagara, Seminary in New York.



GERMAN SKYSCRAPER—This eight-storey building is being erected in Frankfurt, Germany, and will be notable in that country for its height. Although it has a steel frame, it will be called "Woodhouse," after its owner, whose name means wood.



PROTECTION—Burnley's goalkeeper leaps on to the back of a Brentford player in an effort to ward off an attack on his goal during a recent match at Brentford. His harassed opponent seems somewhat startled.



ROYAL RULER—When the 33 Brazil sailed from New York to Rio de Janeiro recently, pretty Jean Mayne, of Garfield, New Jersey, was chosen Carnival Queen for the trip.

TODAY'S
"HIT
COLOR"



Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

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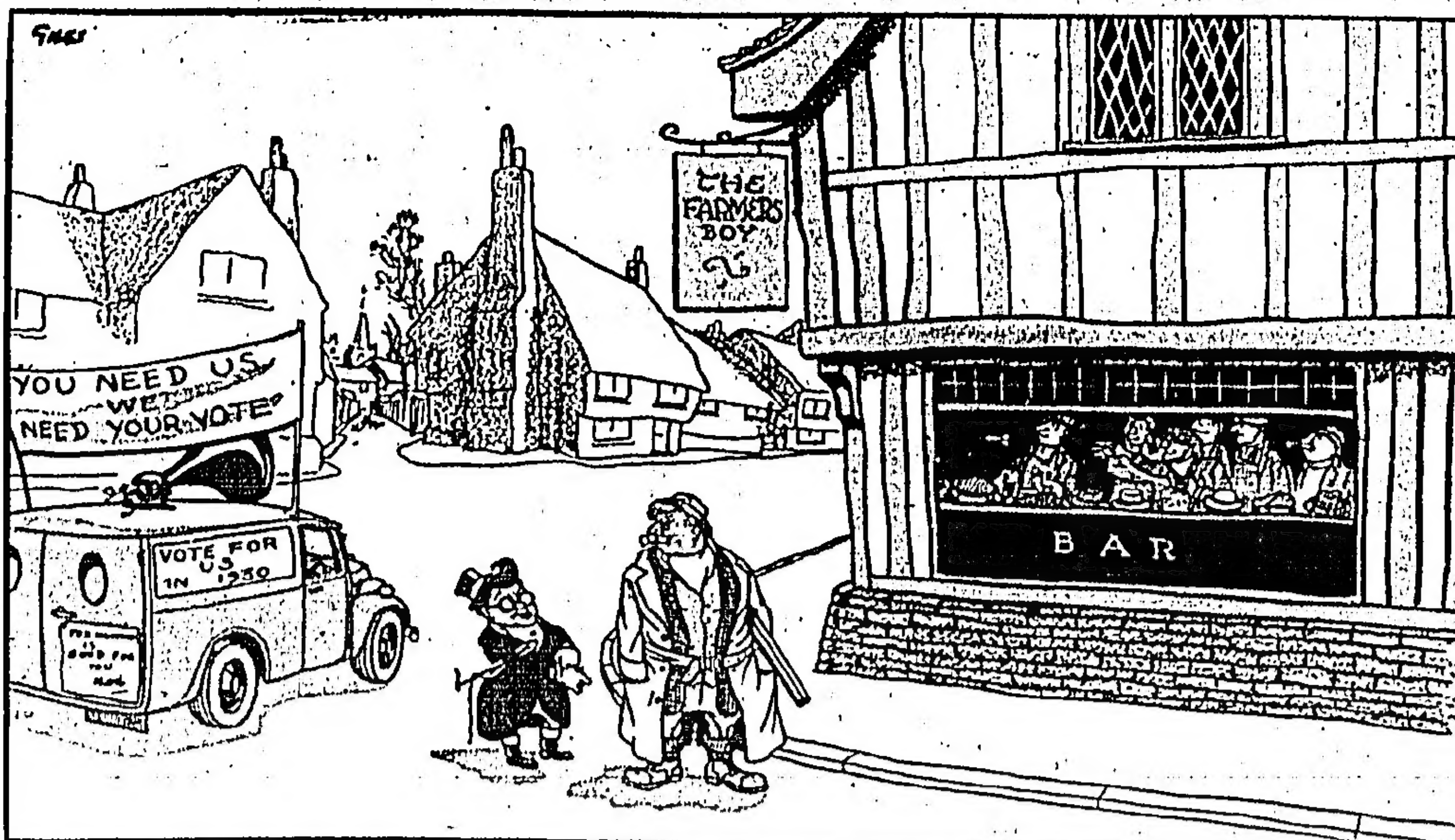
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"Now tell the boys if they'll come out and listen to me for a few moments maybe I won't interfere with their country sports—until after the election."

I BELIEVE IN PROFITS—NOT IN THEORIES

DOES the American trade unionist want to abolish the free enterprise system?

No, he does not. He wants to make it work better, so as to give him more wages, more goods, and higher standard of living.

There are a good many things wrong with the free enterprise system. But the American trade unionist believes that you can put those things right without smashing up the system for the sake of a theory.

With all its defects the American system has given the worker a far higher standard of living than any Socialist or Communist State can show.

It can lift that standard higher still; and it will, too. This may not be true in other capitalistic countries, but I am speaking only of the United States.

Does the American trade unionist attack the profit motive?

No, he does not. We have no objection at all to reasonable profit-making as such, but we also believe the worker should reap a profit on his efforts.

We like to see an industry making profits (but it must not gouge the public); for then we can demand higher wages for the workers in that industry.

We fight for big wages, for our full share of the profits that we help to make.

For that reason we are willing to advise capitalists on how to increase their production, and thereby increase their profits.

Why, there are trade unions in the United States that have even lent money to a capitalist in difficulties so as to keep him in business—and supplied him with production experts to show him how to run his plant more efficiently.

Do you think that profit-making should be unrestricted?

Certainly not. We think, first of all, that profits should be taxed—not taxed to the point where it is not worth while to make them, but taxed pretty heavily, all the same.

James B. Carey is the secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—the American Trade Union Congress to which six and a quarter million workers are affiliated. He recently visited London.

In this interview with Charles Curran, Mr Carey repudiates Socialism as a policy for the American worker.

Secondly, we are opposed to profit-making out of scarcity. We are in favour of free enterprise so long as it is really free; but it must not be allowed to be ruinously competitive so as to permit no profit to owner and worker alike, or to become a monopoly.

A monopoly is a conspiracy against the consumer. We trade unionists are consumers just as much as producers. As consumers we want to get all the benefits of mass production and factory efficiency.

Chief among those benefits are abundance and low prices. We see America as a country that can produce more goods more quickly, more abundantly and more cheaply than any other. We want it to produce still more goods, still more quickly, still more abundantly and still more cheaply.

What should be done with a monopoly? It must be broken up. If the existing law does not allow it to be broken up, then pass a new law that does. Better still, let us have legislation to prevent organization of monopolies.

There is no room for monopoly in American industry any more than for restrictive practices.

Are you in favour of Nationalisation? If you mean am I in favour of nationalisation because of some theory about it, then the answer is no. Nationalisation has arisen out of the failure of private industry, through inefficiency, inability or unwillingness to meet the needs of the community. If such a situation should ever exist in the United States, I would favour nationalisation.

The British trade unions, in my judgment, have been forced to turn to nationalisation. We have a similar localised and isolated situation in the United States, mainly in the public utility field, but not one big trade union in America believes in nationalisation as a good thing in itself.

What, we in America want are high wages, plenty of jobs, plenty of goods at low prices; we are not interested in theories.

Do you think that the Government should go into industry?

Again, I have no theory about it. The Government

should go into an industry only when the people running that industry are not doing their job properly—that is, they are not producing as much as they could because they want to keep up prices.

Nationalisation, in our view, is something to be done only if an industry makes it necessary.

We do not believe that public ownership is necessarily and in all circumstances better than free enterprise. We judge by results not by theories.

Are there any industries in the United States that need to be nationalised?

There is the house-building industry. I do not say that it needs to be nationalised; but it certainly needs (and, I hope, is shortly going to get) a good deal of Government assistance.

Our building industry is one of the outstanding failures of American free enterprise. It has not come anywhere near to meeting the need for houses. Since the industry has failed to perform, the Government must act.

Then there is the American steel industry. We have pleaded with that industry to meet its productive responsibilities. Now President Truman has warned it that if it does not produce steel in sufficient quantities the Government probably will have to take a hand.

That does not mean that we propose to nationalise steel. It means that the United States must have more steel, and that Truman is determined to see that we get it.

Do you believe that business has rights as well as labour? Certainly—so long as those rights are not exercised antisocially. The CIO believes with President Roosevelt, in the right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere free from unfair competition and domination by monopoly.

Are you in favour of a ceiling on wages?

Certainly not. We want to see production go up and up—and we want to see wages go up and up, too. More production means more wages.

We refuse to fix any upper limit to the American worker's standard of living. It is the



JAMES B. CAREY
"We like to see an industry making profits."

highest in the world, no doubt, but we are far from satisfied with it. We want it to go on rising.

Do you think that the American trade unionist needs a party of his own, like the British Socialist party?

Not at the present time. At the Presidential elections last November the CIO refused to have anything to do with Henry Wallace and his Third Party which claimed to be the party of the workers. (Actually it was the party of the Communists and their dupes.) The CIO supported Truman and the Democrats.

Why did you support Truman?

Because Truman adopted, practically en bloc, the policy that the CIO has long been advocating.

What was that policy?

Put very shortly, it was a policy of social security: price control where necessary to stop inflation; action to keep the American standard of living on a level with America's productive capacity.

Do you think that Communism has anything to offer to the American worker?

Yes, the misery, breakdown and chaos that follow from standstill reaction of any sort. Communism means a totalitarian State—like they had in Hitler's Germany and as they now have in Stalin's Russia.

In Russia today they have a one-party State, where the trade unions are simply the instruments of the ruling dictators, to be used to keep the workers in order.

There is no right to strike in Russia, any more than there was in Hitler's Germany. The American worker will never give up the right to strike.

How would you sum up American trade union policy?

Full employment, good wages, reasonable profits; low prices and an abundance of goods made possible by efficient mass production, a high, and rising standard of living.

We do not want any ideologies, other than those of justice.

BYPASSING THE CONTROLS

By Michael Goldsmith

If you want to evade the currency laws in Britain, Germany or Austria, you only have to answer one of countless advertisements currently appearing in Swiss newspapers.

There are no currency restrictions in Switzerland. Anybody can buy or sell any amount of Swiss or foreign currency at any Swiss bank. The rate of exchange is that of the "free" money market.

In countries where currency restrictions are in force, that rate is known as the "black" market rate, and any such transaction is usually punishable by heavy fines and prison sentences.

But in Switzerland it is perfectly legal, with the result that the Swiss banking system has become a clearing centre for vast amounts of controlled foreign currencies circulating at the "free" or "black" rate.

For example, an English Pound note, officially worth 17 Swiss francs, can be openly bought over the counter of any Swiss bank for little more than 10 francs. The West German mark, officially worth 30 U.S. cents, or 1.28 Swiss francs, can be bought for less than five U.S. cents.

The only difficulty involved in buying large amounts of foreign currency at the "free" rate is that all nations with currency problems protect their exchange rates by setting severe penalties on attempts to smuggle in banknotes from abroad. Any attempt, for example, to import more than £5 into Britain or 10 German marks into Germany is heavily punished.

Many Swiss money dealers, who derive a considerable profit from the free money market, have now hit on a simple way to overcome this difficulty. For a small commission, they sell foreign currency which is already in the foreign country where it can be used. No hidden bundles of notes have to be carried across frontiers and no risk of discovery by customs officials is involved.

You pay the dealer Swiss francs or dollars or other hard currency in Switzerland, and the dealer's agent pays you

local currency at the black market rate in Britain, Germany, Austria or other European country with a controlled currency.

The dealer merely acts as the middleman. His agent buys restricted Pounds, for example, from wealthy Englishmen in England who want to spend more than the officially authorised £35 for their holidays in Switzerland. The dealer directly pays the Englishman the black market equivalent in Swiss francs when they arrive for their holiday.

Conversely, a Swiss travelling to England wants to buy a Saville Row suit, but is reluctant to pay 17 francs for his pounds in England when they can be had for 10. He contacts the dealer, pays in Swiss francs in Switzerland, and receives a remittance at the black market rate from the dealer's agent in Britain.

HEAVILY ENGAGED The old-established Swiss banks carefully refrain from such transactions, but a multitude of small private bankers and money dealers are heavily engaged in evading foreign currency laws.

To make contact with prospective clients, the dealers have recently begun to advertise openly in Swiss newspapers. One of the country's most respectable and widely-read papers recently carried an advertisement asking "Are you travelling to England? We sell small or large amounts of Sterling, clearing-free payment in London." Prospective clients were asked to write to a box number in Zurich.

On the same day, the same paper carried three similar advertisements for payments of German marks in Germany and one for Austrian schillings. Advertisements offering French francs, Italian lire and other restricted currencies are becoming common.

If Swiss papers are read by foreign police departments, these advertisements might occasionally be followed up abroad, and the Swiss dealers' agents caught red-handed and arrested. But such police action is probably rare, because the advertisements continue to appear and the dealers and their agents are presumably still in business.

Foreign legations in Bern say they know of the advertisements but can take no action, because it is all legal in Switzerland.—Associated Press.

C.V.R. THOMPSON REPORTS

The American Scene

NEW YORK. A clergyman who takes a ventriloquist's dummy into the pulpit with him to give his sermons—more "audience appeal" has started a religious argument.

The issue: How far should the Church go in its campaign to entice people to services?

The Rev. Willis Miller, 28-year-old pastor of a non-denominational church in Lynn, Massachusetts calls his dummy his assistant pastor.

Dressed in clerical robes, Victor, as he is called, interrupts Mr. Miller in the middle of his sermon.

Sometimes he asks a serious question, or makes a profound observation on something the pastor has said. Sometimes he makes a quip or wisecracking comment.

Mr. Miller, who used to be a professional ventriloquist, answered critics who accuse him of going too far, thus: "The dummy makes the congregation pay more attention to my sermons and helps children, particularly, to remember what they hear in church."

IN LOS ANGELES, which prides itself on its perpetual sunshine, the airport authorities announce that they are going to install Field's, the war-born British invention, in enable planes to land in fog. It will cost the airport \$210,000 to install the 392 obnoxious nozzles which dissipate fog clouds.

ON THE FOURTH DAY of a blizzard the Chicago Sun-bathing Association came into being. Its aims—mixed, nude

bathing at Chicago's lakeside beaches, a nudists' convention this summer to pick America's Mr. Adam and Mrs. Eve.

CONGRESS was startled with the answer made by Averell Harriman, the Marshall plan's roving ambassador, to a request to identify himself. Answered Harriman, "U.S.S.R." Asked a Senator: "Please clarify." Unsmilingly, Harriman said: "United States Special Representative."

PHILOSOPHER Walter Pitts, who reconciled a whole generation of Americans to enjoying their middle age with a book called "Life Begins at Forty," is 71. He did not celebrate his birthday. He said, glumly: "Every day is the same to me."

PHRASES Americans are using to describe the price-slump: Recession, readjustment, deflationary movement, a new plateau, the great levelling-off. The barred word is depression.

BUT NONE of these words is used in the fabulous State of Texas. Glenn McCarthy, an oil millionaire, is opening what he claims to be the world's largest hotel in Houston this month. And the first 20,000 guests will be given gold cigarette cases.

SHOW BUSINESS: Frank Fay, who played Sid Field's part in the Broadway production of "Harvey," is planning to play Hamlet... George Raft insists that he is retiring from films... Broadway clubowner Lou Walters offers \$250 to any customer who can identify all the brands in six different glasses of Scotch... Only one out of every five of Broadway's actors and actresses has a job.

NANCY Grim(m) Reporting.

By Ernie Bushmiller



SHAMPOO
NAN KANG CO.

Doctor's Wife To Be Recalled In PWD Trial

Clarification of certain evidence regarding a conversation which took place at Dr Thomas's house at Pokfulam was sought by Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

On trial in the PWD larceny case are Kwok Kwong, foreman, and Arthur Frederick May, 41, electrical inspector, grade 1, accused on three charges of stealing by public servant and three of falsification of documents with intent to defraud the Government.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Clifford that it would be necessary to recall Mrs Thomas, wife of Dr Thomas, Deputy Director of Medical Services, with regard to the conversation at Pokfulam.

Kwok, who is giving evidence, was today further questioned by Mr A. J. Clifford, defending May, and re-examination by Mr A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, he admitted that it was correct that the cable which he (Kwok) issued to Lee Cho on all occasions was Government property. He also admitted that workmen from Hunghom were never put on a Government job on the island.

Questioned by Mr Clifford about the key of the store at Hunghom, Kwok said that at night it was kept in Mr Spary's quarters, and during the day in a drawer in his (Kwok's) desk. He did not take it with him when he went out.

The daily labour and job distribution report had not been signed before the Police raided the workshop on the morning of August 11 last year.

Kwok agreed that the Lanchester Hospital was an urgent one and a large quantity of wiring was drawn from the Wanchai store because it was available there. The job at the Vegetable Market was also urgent.

This closed the cross-examination.

His Lordship then reminded Mr Clifford that he would like the evidence regarding the conversation at Pokfulam clarified.

Mr Clifford replied that Kwok was taken to Pokfulam originally to recommend a contractor.

When asked by counsel if that was so, Kwok replied in the negative.

Mr Clifford: Did you hear Dr Thomas say something about contractors being very expensive?

Witness: No.

Did May say to you that you might ask some of the men if they would like to do the job in their spare time or on Sundays?

JUDGE'S QUERY

Replying to his Lordship, Mr Clifford said that the question had not been put absolutely specifically previously. (To witness): Did May say to you:

His Lordship: Mr Clifford, have you not got instructions on this most important point?

Mr Clifford: I have, Sorry, your Lordship, I must look up my instructions.

His Lordship: All right, then. Mr Clifford (to Kwok): Did May say to you that some of the men might like to do the job in their spare time or on Sundays?

Witness: No.

Mr Clifford: On that particular point, your Lordship, I would like to recall Mrs Thomas.

His Lordship remarked that it seemed it was left to Kwok to get the contractor or to get Government men to do the work.

Re-examined by Mr Hooton, witness said that as he had known Dr Thomas to be a medical officer for a long time, and to have been living in Government quarters, he thought the job at Pokfulam was a proper one. He used Government workmen on the instructions of May.

Replying further, Kwok said that the cable used at Pokfulam was not drawn from materials at Lanchester Hospital alone, but from various lots that were in the stores for other jobs.

Mr Hooton: In any event there is no doubt that the cable you issued to Lee Cho on all occasions was Government cable.

Witness: Yes.

Did May ever ask you where the single cable authorised for Lanchester Hospital had gone?

No.

Did May ever ask you whether the single cable for the Vegetable Market had all gone there?

No.

Did May ever inspect your stores at Hunghom?—Yes. He went in there very often during office hours. He often gave orders for the stores to be kept clean.

STORE TOO SMALL

Replying further, Kwok said that May did talk to him about segregating the materials, but he (May) knew that the store was too small.

Mr Hooton: I suggest to you that you knew perfectly well that this job at Pokfulam was not authorised by Government.

Witness: I did not know it was unauthorized because May never told me.

Navy's Trip To Arctic A "Success"

Rosyth, (Scotland) Mar. 9.—The Royal Navy's cold weather trials in the Arctic circle were 95 percent successful, Captain John Terry, who commanded the 13,000-ton aircraft carrier Vengeance on its three weeks' trip, said here today.

Scientists learned much about the effect of extreme cold on crews and equipment, but bad weather reduced flying trials to two and a half days.

Tactically, he said, the trials proved that light aircraft carriers cannot move in pack ice without the risk of serious damage, and that movement by night is difficult because radar does not pick up the flat pack ice.

The cold had no effect on radio and radar transmission.

During the trip the Vengeance was in touch with Britain, Canada, Simons town and Hongkong.—Reuter.

An admiralty source said the exercises showed the Fleet to be "somewhat vulnerable to air attack."

For that reason, the Admiralty has ordered mock exercises in the Bay of Biscay and Plymouth approaches near the end of March.

The Home Fleet will be assigned to beat off attacking carrier and home-based aircraft, and submarines.

The RAF also rehearsed today in a test of Scottish ground defences and the civilian-manned Royal Observer Corps.

Edinburgh, Glasgow and other cities were attacked by bombers on Tuesday night and fighters made mock raids on airfields.

B-29 bombers of the 3rd US Air Division, based in England, are expected to take part in the third phase of the exercise, which begins on Saturday.—Associated Press.

Of these cast iron fittings, twelve of which were required for the Tokawan Market.

Explaining why it was that in the daily labour and distribution of job reports from July 23 to August 10 there was only one fitter and one apprentice shown for one day when he told the Court that he saw the fitter and apprentice working at the job for the whole period, Kwok said Ho Sung had probably put the men against some other job which had available funds as there were probably no available funds for Tokawan Market. Ho Sung would do this in cases of workshop jobs.

NO MEANING?

Mr Hooton: Then do you say that the daily labour and distribution of jobs reports had no meaning?

Kwok: They were useful when the workmen detailed for a job and the costs of labour were charged for that very job.

When you signed the report you knew that the charge on it would be charged by the Government against the job for which it was shown?—Yes.

So really your defence of these falsification counts is that you had no intention of defrauding the Government because you thought it was proper to show Li Cho, i.e., working at the Tokawan Market and other jobs?—Yes. My idea was that they were doing some Government job other than the job which appeared on the report there was no cheating of the Government.

Kwok went on to say that there were no electricians required to work in the Hunghom workshop for the Tokawan Market job. May never queried the number of electricians shown as working at Tokawan Market on the report, he added.

The case is proceeding.

Release Of Gubitchev Refused

Washington, Mar. 9.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today rejected a formal Russian demand for the immediate release of Valentine Gubitchev, Soviet United Nations employee held on spy charges.

Mr. Acheson's decision was announced by the State Department following a 20-minute conference between the Secretary and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Panyushkin.

Just before meeting Mr. Panyushkin, Mr. Acheson told a news conference his legal experts had advised him Gubitchev either could be deported summarily for abusing his diplomatic privileges, or he could be brought to trial for violating espionage laws.

Mr. Acheson said he would hand Mr. Panyushkin a formal reply in the case later on, and he would make it known at that time whether the Government would prosecute the Soviet engineer.—United Press.

PLANTED DOCUMENTS

New York, Mar. 9.—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today turned over to the Federal Grand Jury false secret documents planted in the Justice Department office of 27-year-old Judith Coplon before she was arrested on a bus with a Russian engineer last Friday.

Four agents appeared before the Grand Jury to document their charge that Miss Coplon took the papers, thinking they were valuable, and tried to turn them over to Valentine Gubitchev.

Government attorneys said they hoped to have a Grand Jury indictment against Gubitchev and Miss Coplon by Friday. The Jury today scheduled a session for Friday, a day on which it does not usually meet.—United Press.

US Defence Bills

Washington, Mar. 9.—The House of Representatives today unanimously approved two bills authorizing the United States Air Force to ring the country with a \$100,000,000 radar warning system and to build a 3,000-mile-long secret range for guided missiles, at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000. Both measures now go to the Senate for approval.—Reuter.

UNESCO TALK

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Teachers' Association, an informal talk will be given in St. Joseph's College Hall today at 5.15 p.m. on "The Work of the Natural Science Department of UNESCO." The speaker will be Dr. Wang Ging-hsi, Head of the Division of Pure Sciences, the Natural Science Dept., UNESCO, and Director of the Psychological Institute Academia Sinica.

Awaits Verdict

Washington, Mar. 9.—The trial of Mildred "Axie Sally" Gyllars, accused of treason for her wartime broadcasts over the Nazi radio, went to the jury at 12.03 p.m. EST today and the panel of seven men and five women was still debating her fate six hours later.

At 5.35 p.m. the Federal Judge went to dinner, leaving word he was to be notified if the jury came in during his absence, but the jury was still out at 6 p.m.—United Press.

Burma Unrest May Affect Malaya's Rice

London, Mar. 9.—The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, told the House of Commons tonight that there was no danger to Malaya's rice ration in the immediate future. But a continuance of the disturbed state of Burma during the next month or two might give cause for anxiety later in the year.

Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, had asked what were the latest prospects for exports of rice from Burma and whether the rice ration in Malaya was likely to be affected by the dangers to these exports arising from the unsettled conditions in Burma.

Mr. Strachey replied: "Exports from Burma during January and February have been maintained at a satisfactory level, but the prospects for March must be regarded as uncertain."

"Fortunately, however, exports from Siam are coming out in very good volume and Malaya's stock position, together with supplies actually in sight, is sufficiently good to avoid any danger to the rice ration in the immediate future."

A continuance of the disturbed state of Burma during the next month or two, when shipments should be at their peak, might however give cause for anxiety about the ration later in the year."

Replying to another question, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, said that prospecting for new tin-bearing areas in Malaya had been slowed down by the disturbances.

The protection of miners and mines had been carefully organised, but it was not at present possible to provide individual escorts for small prospecting parties in remote areas, he said.

The tin production targets for 1949 to 1951 were based on the assumption that the existing mines would be rehabilitated and later assumed that new ground would be brought into production.

These facts, he said, were recognised in the efforts of the authorities to restore order.

Mr. Norman Hulbert, Conservative, had asked if the Government knew that under the present conditions in Malaya, it was impossible for prospecting for new areas of tin-bearing ground to go forward to replace those areas now being worked out.

Under these conditions, Mr. Hulbert said, it would prove impossible for the tin-production target, set in the four-year plan, to be reached. He asked what was to be done to provide adequate protection for the miners in view of the importance of this dollar-earning commodity to Britain's recovery.

SQUATTER PROBLEM

Mr. Walter Scott-Elliott, Conservative, asked what the Minister proposed to do to bring areas in Malaya now occupied by Chinese squatters under proper control and administration.

He informed the House on February 23 that a committee appointed by the High Commissioner had recently submitted proposals for absorbing into the social and economic life of the country groups of squatters who are law-abiding and wish to make their homes in Malaya.

The committee's report, which includes recommendations for bringing the squatter areas under proper administration, is now receiving the urgent attention of the Malayan Government.—Reuter.

Smuts Wins Votes In Natal

Johannesburg, Mar. 9.—Early returns in South Africa's Provincial Council elections, which will decide the fate of the Nationalist Government's racial segregation policy, showed sweeping victories for General Jan Smuts' United Party in Natal.

Just before midnight, 15 Natal results (eight of them unopposed) showed: 14 United Party victories, the 15th going to Mr. L. Boyd, Mayor of Durban, an Independent, who won Greyville against a Nationalist, there being no United Party candidate.

Two of the United Party's victories were at the expense of the Labour Party.

The first Transvaal results were two Durban seats held by the United Party and the Labour candidates respectively.

Pretoria Central gave the Nationalists their first win by the small majority of 276 in a poll of more than 9,000. Their majority in the general election was 507.—Reuter.

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NSW Rains May Mean More Meat For Britain

Melbourne, Mar. 9.—Torrential rains and floods over the Eastern States of Australia have marooned more than 1,000 people and dislocated rail, air, road and shipping services.

In the drought-stricken northwest corner of New South Wales, the rains are expected to save big fodder harvests and bring hopes of increased meat quotas for Britain.

Heavy rains along the Murray River—which divides New South Wales from Victoria—have damaged dried fruit crops.

Many families and homesteads in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales have been isolated by the flood waters.

Aircraft have been searching for people reported missing and dropping food supplies to marooned communities and farms.

The rains, which followed the cyclone which swept Queensland last week, have averaged on inch a day over an area of more than 500,000 square miles.—Reuter.

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RUDYARD KIPLING'S **JUNGLE BOOK** IN TECHNICOLOR

SABU

STARTS SUNDAY "NO ORCHIDS FOR MISS BLANDISH"

DEATH SENTENCE

London, Mar. 9.—"Harry Lewis, 21, was sentenced to death today for the murder of Harry Michaelson, a cartoonist and commercial artist, last Christmas.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 8.01, "Children's Hour"—"Pirate's Creek" by Jean Marsh. (BBC); 8.30, "La Domestique Francaise" (Studio); 9.00, "World News and News Analysis" (London Relay); 9.15, "An Interview with the Producer, Otto Preminger and Script Writer, Philip Dunne of the 20th Century Fox, who are at present on a visit to Hongkong. (Studio); 9.30, "Grand Heat" presented by Paul Stuart. (Studio); 9.45, "From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay); 9.50, "A Short Concert with Tiana Lennett (Soprano) as Soloist; 8.25, "Concerto" by Rachmaninoff; Concerto No. 2 in C Minor Op. 19, Sergei Rachmaninoff (Piano) and the Philadelphia Orchestra; 9.00, "Hongkong Dance To"—Eddie Gorman and his Orchestra from the Ritz Ballroom. Vocalist: Cora Ballester; 9.20, "The Mystery of the Myster" by Michael Davies. (BBC); 10.10, Radio Newsworld (London Relay); 10.15, "Weather Report 10.15, "Thursday Serenade." A Programme of Continual Music: 10.45, "New Music Melodies" with Benny Lee, The Song Peddlars, and Gaby Rogers. Serenade. (BBC); 11.00, "Country Dance Party." A Programme of Traditional Songs and Dances (BBC); 11.15, "Weather Report and Close Down."

LEUNG WING LOK

Washington, Mar. 9.—The House Labour Committee today approved a bill to raise the minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 75.—Associated Press.

Vevey, Switzerland, Mar. 9.—A gas machine for filling children's balloons exploded in a department store here today, killing a sales girl and injuring six other people. "The windows of the two-storey shop were blown out.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"We'll applaud extra loud—then I'll bring up the subject of the movie!"

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

MCKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Success Depends On Correct Play

♠ K8
♥ 1073
♦ K703
♣ A103

W N E S
Dealer

♠ 1043
♥ 8862
♦ 106
♣ KJ06

Radler
♠ A98
♥ K74
♦ A96
♣ 8752

Rubber—Neither vul.
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Opening—4 5 27

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

MRS. Leon Radler, of New York City, does wonderful volunteer work for the children's unit at Memorial Hospital. She devotes many hours every week for the benefit of the children there. Mrs. Radler is not the bridge-playing member of her family. Her husband, Leon, plays a good game of rubber bridge. Many tournament players might miss today's hand, but when Leon made the right play, he said that a good rubber bridge player never should miss it.

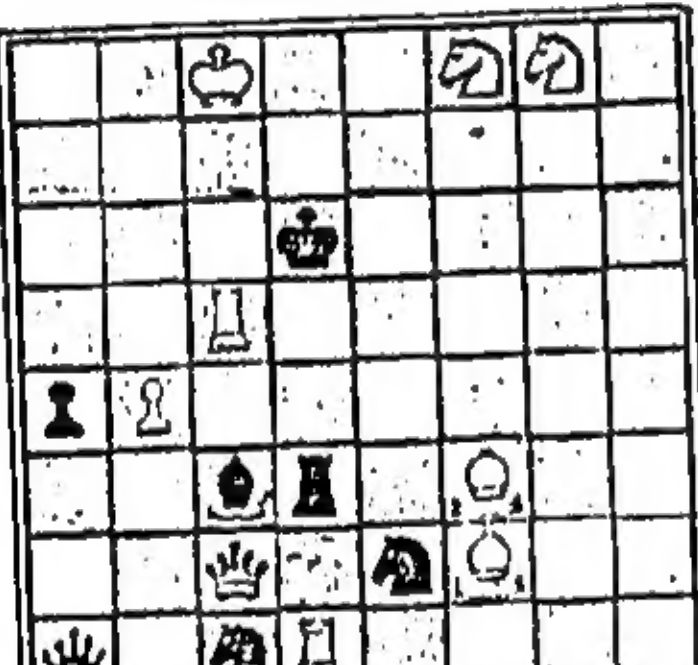
He won the opening lead of the five of spades with the ace. He could count three spade tricks, four diamonds, and a club—eight tricks. How should he play for the ninth?

I am sure that a good many players would make the mistake of leading a club and finessing the ten, figuring that no great harm could be done as they could come back and win the club again. They would not stop to consider that the king-jack-nine of clubs could lay over the ace-queen-ten.

Needing only one more trick, Leon decided to establish a heart trick and laid down the king of hearts. West won and came back with a spade which was won in dummy with the king. Now he led a heart to his jack, and when West won with the queen and returned the third round of spades, Leon won with the queen. He had his nine tricks now, without bothering to take a club finesse.

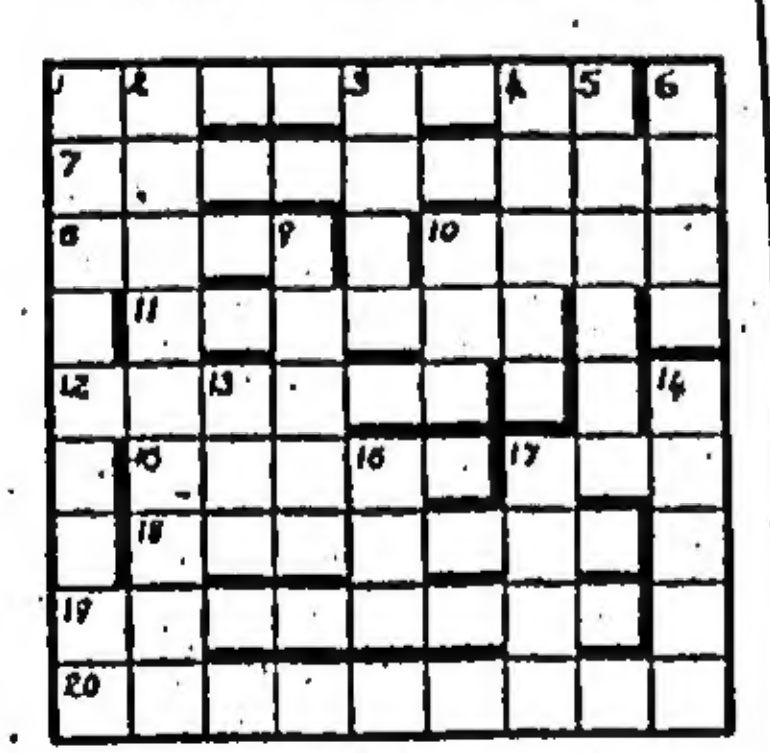
CHESS PROBLEM

By F. BECK
Black, 7 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1, Q-R8; 1... K-D7; B-P any; 2, Q-R4; 1... K others, P-K17; 2, QXP.

CROSSWORD



- Across
1 and 6. Clap Poo asleep for a change; to the man in the street it's home. (7, 0)
7. Of the powers of nature. (6)
8 and 9. This pocket instrument got its name in the days of deck quills. (3-0)
10. Assailant in the States. (4)
11. Mated danger. (6)
12. Slenderly stylish. (6)
13. It is used as a support. (3)
14. Not dear like this. (6)
15. Verbalism will house them. (8)
16. Musical instrument. (9)
17. This motive is usually raised. (4)
18. Conditioner holder. (6-3)
19. Stylized. (6)
20. Part with for the time being. (4)
21. When lava begins. (6)
22. See 1 Across.
23. See 8 Across.
24. Paid to die. (5)
25. This car governs the household economy. (6)
26. A turn of it may be refreshing. (3)
27. This motive is usually raised. (4)
Down
1. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Across. (10)
2. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Down. (10)
3. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Across. (10)
4. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Down. (10)
5. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Across. (10)
6. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Down. (10)
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30. Doublet of yesterday's puzzle. Down. (10)

DUMB BELLS
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

WHY ARE YOU STOPPING?
WELL, DEAR I TOLD YOU WHEN YOU BOUGHT I'VE LOST MY BEARINGS
THIS CAR IT WOULDN'T HOLD UP

Check Your Knowledge

- Name the three gifts that the Wise Men brought to Jesus.
 - For what is Albert Einstein probably best known?
 - Where was silk first used?
 - Do snakes have eyelids?
 - What two names did the ancients give to the planet Venus?
 - Where is Coral Gables, the famous resort?
- (Answers in Column 3)

RECORDED MUSIC SCENES FROM FAMOUS PLAYS ON WAX

By ROBERT TREDINNICK

I AM often told that records of the spoken word must be linked with star personalities in order to sell. I regard this as nonsense, and I welcome some recordings of scenes from the plays of Shakespeare and Sheridan in which first consideration is given to the author's text.

The recordings have been made by distinguished actors and actresses, who are content to remain anonymous because they believe that "the play's the thing." The records are made by Gerald Lawrence Productions (Serial Numbers A/1-3, B/1, C/1-2, D/1, E/1, F/1, H/1).

Two new records of excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "The Swan Lake" have been made by the Royal Opera House Orchestra, conducted by Hugo Rignold. There is a pleasant solo violin from Joseph Shadwick in the Pas De Deux, but I am not impressed by the generally uninspired performance of the orchestra. (HMV C. 3822-3.)

Walker Gieseking's playing of Debussy's "Danse-Tarantelle Styrienne" and "La Plus Que Lente Valse" is delightful. Gieseking plays with a sensitive appreciation of both pieces. We need more records of this standard. (Columbia LX 1146.)

One of the outstanding violin records for some years is now happily available. It is of Bach's Sonata No. 4 D Minor for unaccompanied violin, played by Campoli. The recording is excellent and the performance is through a triumph of musicianship. (Decca AK 1055-7.)

The Columbia Orchestra choose two light pieces by two British-born composers—"Run Off the Rails" by Clive Richardson, an original version of the old Choo-Choo theme, and "Stringopation" by David Rose. In this there is some clever organ playing. (Columbia DB 2484.)

Nelle Lutchter with her Rhythm offers something different and often delightful, singing and playing "Cool Water" and "My Little Boy." (Capitol CL 13018.)

Roberto Ingles and his Orchestra's playing of "The Whistling Sambo" and "Peanut Vendor" is rhythmic, original and stylish. (Parlophone R 3163.)

(Tomorrow—Unusual Angles)

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

EVERY year, since human records began, I have prepared to wish all the salmon among my readers a happy new year. And every year people complain that the year is a bad one.

You might think that by now public opinion would have insisted on some more fitting form of greeting, and that I would be ashamed to repeat the old words. No such thing! The tradition of the column must be upheld.

Not losing ground

TWO men in a remote district set out to walk to a cottage for a drink. The first signpost said that the village they were making for was three miles away. The second post they came to, said it was four miles away; after two hours' walking they came to a third post, which informed them that the village was three miles away. "Anyhow," said one of the men, "we're holding our own."

At the Boettian Gallery



Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Klunzinger.

Film note

I AM sorry that Dutch Dietrich has abandoned tough Wild West parts and gone back to the slinking eyelash wiggling stuff. I was hoping that when Mr. Bogart played Chopin, Mozart at him, kicked Bach in the teeth, and busted the joint wide open.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... BY STELLA

THURSDAY, MARCH 10
BORN today, you are one of those positive persons who seem to know at once what they want and go directly after it without much fuss. True, you like to be the centre of attraction, but this is very easy for you have talents and a magnetic personality which draws people to you without the slightest bit of effort on your part.

"You seem to get easily what others have to work very hard for and this is inclined to make you a little bit lazy. Avoid this, and not one but many successes may be yours.

You have a keen imagination and are honest with yourself as with others. You may glamourise a situation, but you will admit it. In fact, this frankness is one of your great charms; for half the time you are so diplomatically frank that you are not believed.

You are attractive to the opposite sex and will be able to work with them in business and get along splendidly. This personal magnetism can be a handicap unless you understand it as one of the "gifts of the stars" and treat it accordingly. You will have a host of friends, but once you settle down to marriage, you will be a most loyal and devoted mate.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Don't let even the slightest opportunity for advancement escape you now. Take full advantage of it.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—All those working with liquids or shipping appear especially favoured. Expect news, too.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Not your best day. If hopes are not realised, just wait patiently. The tide will turn for you.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Important decisions may be pending, but don't be in a hurry. Take your time over details.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—A miscalculation due to poor judgment, can cause personal loss, so be very careful today.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Be careful of details, especially in all business matters. Conserve your energies for a better day.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Routine is the best for you just now. Don't take on more than you can handle properly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Be sure of your values before you plunge into something new. Take your time about deciding.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Your personal decisions will be today's determinant. Don't expect miracles of another's doing.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Pay close attention to details. Keep business and romance in separate compartments, too!

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—You can make small gains if you work things right. Your own efforts are what count now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 18)—You can be progressive if you are careful to make a good analysis of everything you undertake.

Netherlands' Tribute To Marshall Aid

Hague, Mar. 9.—Marshall aid has considerably improved the economic situation of the Netherlands, the Dutch government said today in a report to the ECA mission here.

The report said that the economic efforts of the Dutch people have nearly doubled the \$330,000,000 ECA grants received during the last nine months of 1948.

However, concerning suspension of ECA aid to Indonesia because of the Dutch "police action" against the Republicans there, the report said, "It is feared that the economic recovery of Indonesia will develop less favourably than expected. Fast action is needed to bring it back to a normal level as soon as possible if foreign aid is given without delay."—United Press.

Anglo-Jap Sterling Talks Soon

Tokyo, Mar. 9.—A sterling area trade conference will open here on March 17 between representatives of the Foreign Trade Division of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and the British Empire Trade Commission, the Japanese Ministry of Commerce said today.

This agreement, signed last November, was between Australia, India, New Zealand, South Africa and Britain and her colonies, except Hongkong, and the Supreme Allied Command in Japan, acting in respect of occupied Japan.

It provided for trade exchange to the value of at least \$55,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1949.

British observers in Tokyo said today that the conference, initially at least, would only review past trade.

The observers said it was safe to assume, however, that the next agreement would call for more trade between the sterling area and Japan. These observers discounted other reports that "Japanese textiles had been undercutting British textiles on the world market."

They have been any projects they must have been anticipatory," the British officials said.

Although they agreed that Japanese prices had not yet been reduced to the undercutting level, both British and American private traders foresaw such a development in the future.

The rationalisation of industry, greater efficiency in Japanese mills (the dormitory system for female workers was introduced as an example), the elimination of middlemen, cheaper distribution and to a certain extent, sweated labour in cottage industries, were all expected to result eventually in Japanese textiles which would undercut both the British and American products.—Reuter.

Wheat Exporters Modify Demands

Washington, Mar. 9.—The world's major wheat exporting nations were today reported to have scaled down the amount they will require importing countries to buy under the proposed new International Wheat Agreement.

The action may break the deadlock over prices and amounts which has lasted since representatives of about 50 nations met here several weeks ago to draft an agreement aimed at stabilizing the world wheat trade.

Informants said the major exporting countries, including the United States, have withdrawn their demands that importing nations take 550,000,000 bushels a year.

This demand was included in an offer made by the exporters last week. Now the figure proposed by the exporters was said to be in the neighbourhood of 510,000,000 bushels, while importers had previously offered tentatively to take about 600,000,000 bushels.

Other terms of last week's offer were said to be unchanged, i.e. prices at a maximum of \$51.80 a bushel and a minimum of \$51.50 for a first year, with the minimum dropping ten cents a year. Duration of the pact is for four years.—United Press.

US Importers Fear Jap Underselling

New York, Mar. 9.—American importers are awaiting the arrival of Japanese cotton and rayon damask fabric sets which trade sources believe will undersell comparable imports from Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

The New York Journal of Commerce quoted trade sources as saying that while no strictly comparable goods are being made in the United States, the sets will sell at half the price of imported sets.

The Journal calls the shipment a "further example of rising competition from the Japanese textile industry."

It adds that "textile spokesmen in America are apprehensive of the entire development, fearing that it is just another milestone in the race the Japanese are engaged in to regain lost export markets."

The first shipments of Japanese sets are expected to consist of "first quality" products. Importers say the sets have been subject to such rigid inspection that between 25 and 30 percent have been rejected.

Other competition for American producers is coming from Russia, with a substantial volume of pure linen sets being sold in the US at competitive prices.—Associated Press.

Big Soviet Rubber Purchases?

New York, Mar. 9.—Number 1 contract rubber futures today closed 10 points higher to two points lower on sales totalling 74 contracts.

Standard futures closed 15 points higher on sales totalling two contracts.

The market became firmer after a hesitant start, only to falter again at the close of business.

Taporing off in factory buying of actual rubber, but implications first drawn from reports of additional large scale Russian buying of Malayan rubber outweighed the sustained firmness at London.

Press reports that Russia had bought an additional 10,000 tons for shipment later this month were subsequently questioned pending substantiation from trade sources.

Factories bought "good quantities" of CIF rubber in the forenoon at firm prices, but later offerings at shaded prices met with an indifferent response.

The higher closing price in March futures were regarded largely as a readjustment after Tuesday's low close.

Market sentiment was mixed.

Prices closed as follows:

No. 1 Contract Rubber Futures, March (in cents per lb.)

1949 traded 19.50 nominal
April 19.50 nominal
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POCKET CARTOON



COFFINS AS A LOTTERY PRIZE

Listowel, Ontario, Mar. 9.—A coffin manufacturer has contributed two coffins as a prize in a lottery to raise funds to buy a flood-lighting system for the local ball park.

The manufacturer said he would give the winner the purchase price if the latter could not use the prize.—United Press.

NOTICE

COLONIAL CANDIDATES FOR THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST.

A scheme is now in operation whereby British Colonial Candidates from the Colonies and Dominions may be accepted for training at the Royal Military Academy, at Sandhurst, for permanent commissions in the British Regular Army.

Candidates after being recommended by the civilian authorities must be nominated by the Senior Military Officer of the British Army in the Command in which candidates are domiciled.

To be eligible they must be unmarried and not more than 19½ years of age on the 1st January of the year of intake for the January intake and not more than 19½ years of age on the 1st July for the August intake into the RMA, SANDHURST.

The educational qualifications required that candidates must have reached the standard equivalent to the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The Medical category required is A1 by Army standards.

In brief the main points of the scheme are these. Application forms are submitted to the Civil Authorities who will consider the application and if they support it, forward it to HQ Land Forces, HONG KONG, requesting an interview with a view to nomination. If the GOC nominates him, the candidate will be despatched at British Government expense to the UK to appear before the RMA Selection Board. On arrival in the UK the candidate is responsible for his own board and lodging at his own expense. If he passes the board he will be enlisted on a normal Army Regular engagement for a period of five years with the colours and 7 years with the reserve. He will then undergo training for a period of not more than 6 months and not less than 4 months, before being admitted to the Academy with either the January or August intakes. If he does not pass the Board the Army authorities have no further responsibility for the candidate who may remain in the UK or return to his country of domicile at his own expense. The course at Sandhurst is for 18 months. No fees are payable, and the cadets, whose status is that of ORs, receive pay at 5/- a day with an increment to 6/- a day after a year's service. Uniform is provided free of charge.

Candidates may obtain application forms and full details of the scheme by calling at 'A' Branch, HQ Land Forces, Hong Kong, or from the Headmaster in the case of candidates from King George V School.

ENCOURAGING PEIPING NEWS

Foreigners Left Alone

CITY QUIET & NORMAL

Discipline Among Troops Good

Shanghai, Mar. 9.—Telephone reports received here from Peiping—believed to be the first from there since the Chinese Communists clamped a ban on the foreign press on February 6—said today that most of the Communist troops have left Peiping and conditions in North China are quiet and normal.

The reports said that foreigners are being treated impersonally with no trouble. Prices are declining and the discipline among the troops and the populace is good, the reports added. They said that foreign newsmen have not been able to gather or file news since the ban was imposed and some desire to leave Peiping as soon as they can obtain the promised visas and outgoing air passage.

It was reported, however, that Spencer Moosa of Associated Press and Michael Keon of United Press, who were subjected to Peiping press attacks after the Communist

took over the city, plan to remain. Among those who have signified a desire to leave are Arch Steele of New York Herald Tribune and Mrs. Steele, James Burke of Time and Life and Mrs. Burke, and their small son Jimmie; Andrew Roth, representing several publications, and Frank Robertson, former Staff Correspondent of International News Service.

CONFINED TO CITY
Foreigners in Peiping have not been permitted to register their automobiles. The only registration granted was for the automobile of the United States Consul General, Mr. Edmund Clubb. Foreigners are permitted to move about within the city unhampered but cannot move outside the city walls.

The Communists did not establish a liaison office to deal with foreign consulates, foreign nationals or newsmen. Foreign University professors at Yenching and Chinghua are confined to their campuses and are not allowed into Peiping. Armed Chinese Red guards stand outside the consulates but make no attempt to interfere with the Consular personnel activities.

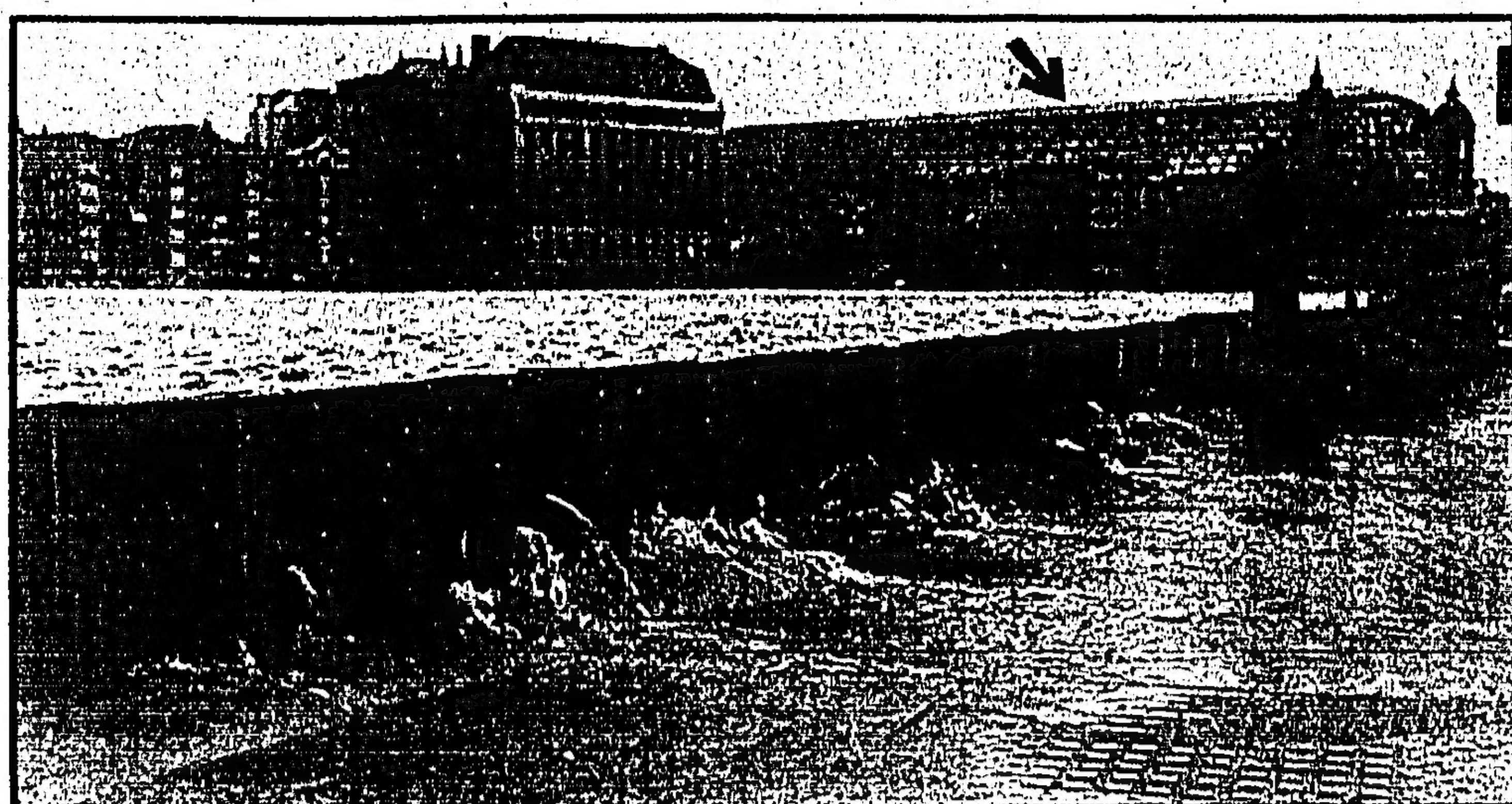
The reports said that Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, so far has not been to Peiping despite reports that he arrived late last month. General Feng Teh-huai was thus far the highest ranking Chinese Communist to visit the city.

PAPERS CLOSE DOWN
All Chinese newspapers were closed with the exception of the Peiping edition of the Sin Min Pao, which is "independent," and the official party line paper, Jen Min Jih Pao. It was reported from Tientsin that arrangements are progressing daily to receive Hongkong and South China shipping. Although the Chinese Communist agreement to permit the reopening of sea trade specified Chinese ships, Tientsin agents of Jardine Matheson Company were advised that it is permissible for their ships to come to Taku Bay from Hongkong with the steamer Ekang sailing from Hongkong on March 12.

Butterfield and Swire were also said to be arranging shipments into Tientsin but details were not learned.—United Press.

PLANE "KIDNAPPED"
They captured rumours that the plane was "kidnapped" when only 10 minutes out of Shanghai. They said that six armed Communist agents held up Hsu and Wang as they were distributing lunch boxes among the 15 passengers. The agents had obtained passage aboard the plane by posing as businessmen and petty officials. With Hsu and Wang covered, the gunmen broke into the pilot's cabin and relieved Captain Hsing of the controls at gun-point. One of the agents thereupon took control of the machine, which he flew expertly, members of the CNAC crew said. The Communist flier immediately changed the course of the plane to Tainan, which lies approximately 200 miles west of Tientsin. But he appeared perplexed by the controls of the American-built twin-engine aircraft and was unable to land at Tainan Airfield.

NORMAL LANDING
After a brief discussion, the agents approached Hsu and Wang with a wave of their pistols ordered him to make a landing. Hsu made a normal landing under perfect flying conditions. Communist soldiers and officials detained the members of the crew and the passengers immediately they had alighted and placed them under house arrest. The captives said they were unable to see anything of the Communist city because they were closely guarded and occupied themselves playing chess and reading. The Communists are still holding the plane.—Reuter.



While water was pouring through the wall at Southwark, opposite Cannon Street Station (arrow), police were keeping in touch with the situation by phone on the north side of the river. Here the Thames made the pavements glisten as it found its way through places in the Embankment wall.



Labour Expected To Win Bye-Election

London, Mar. 9.—Both Labour and Conservative quarters here expect the Government to hold the London constituency of North St Pancras in tomorrow's Parliamentary bye-election.

The vacancy was caused by the death of the Labour Member.

The Government has already retained two constituencies—Bletley, Yorkshire, and South Hammersmith, London—in a series of four bye-elections now proceeding.

Labour won North St Pancras—a working class district with a considerable proportion of railway employees—from the Conservatives in the 1945 general election. The Labour majority was 7,030 over the Conservative and Independent opponents.

THREE CANDIDATES
The present contest is a three-cornered one with Labour opposed by Conservative and Communist nominees. It is one of the few bye-elections which the Communists have contested since 1945.

The North St Pancras contest has aroused little of the public interest displayed in the South Hammersmith contest. In Hammersmith, the Conservatives were bitterly disappointed by their failure, after a spectacular campaign, to recapture the seat, won from them by a narrow majority in 1945.

Labour was embarrassed at Hammersmith by the Communist "support" for their

candidate. The party professes to be much happier in facing avowed Communist opposition in the North St Pancras bye-election.

ENTER G.B.S.
George Bernard Shaw today lived up to the North St Pancras, London, Parliamentary bye-election by entering the Communist candidate why, although also a Communist, he cannot support him. The 92-year old playwright in his letter to the Communist nominee, Mr. J. Mahon, said: "I knew your father when he was the brainiest of the literati in the 19th-Century poet and philosopher, who was four great men rolled into one, and did not suffer fools gladly. 'Like Morris, I am a Communist and always call myself so, and when I do I know what I am talking about, which is more than can be said for some of our friends.' Mr Shaw advanced his age as one reason for not speaking for the Communist cause. 'But there is more in it than that,' he stated. 'The Communist Party know no more about electioneering than a pig knows of a holiday. It has allowed the Tory Party to force on you as an election issue the alternatives of private versus public enterprise, instead of rubbing in the hard fact that in Russia private enterprise flourishes more than ever, while in England our Communist factory acts were followed by unprecedented extensions of private enterprise.'

SHAW'S ADVICE
"It has committed you to oppose the Marshall Plan, which is for the moment absolutely necessary," Mr Shaw stated, adding that this made a vote for the Communists a vote against Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer. "In the face of such political ineptitude, how can I take sides in the election?" Mr Shaw asked. "You had better run as an Independent, a position much stronger today than it was at the last election, when it meant simply losing one's deposit."—Reuter.

Rapid Deterioration In Far Eastern Situation

London, Mar. 9.—British Government officials today said, "The rapid deterioration in the Far Eastern situation calls for urgent and effective co-operation among Southeast Asia and the Commonwealth countries."

These officials said that all official reports showed that there had been "no improvement" in Malaya and that the tin and rubber industries were being seriously affected. In Burma, the Government was said to have lost control, with the rebellious elements enjoying "free access to Siam, Indo-China and the Asia borders, where their influence is practically unhampered."

INDONESIA CHAOS

In Indonesia, chaos was reported to be spreading, with the virtual collapse of all administration due to disunity among the Indonesian federal leaders. Communist influence was said to be becoming manifest under the veteran leader Tan Malaka, who operates from mountain headquarters near Madlin in Java. Malaka was said to be supported, at least partially, by a Mohammedan coalition which previously backed the Indonesian Republican government under Dr Hatta.

From Indo-China, reports said that the Vietnam leaders had voiced opposition to the French Government moves towards rapprochement by installing the former Annamese Emperor Bao Dai, as ruler of Indo-China.

From India, reports of widespread Communist activity were described as "disturbing," while the Pakistani Government was said to be perturbed by the "influx of dubious elements from Burma."

Official reports said the effects of the Communist victories in China had yet to be fully assessed. Four special British envoys to Commonwealth capitals were said to carry mandates to "discuss these issues with the Commonwealth Governments." Officials said they would also convey the British conviction that individual action by any one Commonwealth country would

achieve little and that there must be the "closest co-operation among all nations having interests in the Far East threatened by Communism."

EVATT EMPHATIC
This view was said to have been emphasised by Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Dr Herbert Evatt, who was in consultation with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, today following yesterday's discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee.

In the British view, such co-operation would not entail the regional pacts which the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, disclaimed in Parliament on Monday. British officials said, "In resisting Communism in the interests of the Southeast Asian countries, the Western powers certainly offer the best cover from Communism until such time as self-governing nations can properly undertake their own responsibilities."

"There appears no reason why concerted action for economic reconstruction cannot be carried out within framework of the Western Union and the Atlantic Pact,"—United Press.

Appeal Against Suspension
Washington, Mar. 9.—The U.S. Army said today that Harry Albert, who was suspended from SCAP employment on a charge of doubtful loyalty, had requested and had been granted a hearing.

The hearing will be closed and no date has yet been announced. Albert was suspended from his US\$10,330 a year job as price and rationing specialist "some months ago" and returned to the United States "pending removal" which was effective February 2.—United Press.

CONDOLENCES

Manila, Mar. 9.—The House of Representatives today unanimously approved a resolution expressing condolences over the death of the United States Congressman Sol Bloom, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.—United Press.

The Thames Overflows

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POLICE NOTICE

1. Owing to repairs to Gas Mains in Pedder Street drivers of all vehicles are hereby notified that Pedder Street between Queen's Road Central and Des Voeux Road Central is closed to all NORTHBOUND Traffic.

2. The following traffic diversions are effective immediately:—

East Bound Traffic Only
(a) Chater Road.

North Bound Traffic Only
(a) Ice House Street, between Queen's Road Central and Des Voeux Road C.
(b) Pottinger Street between Queen's Rd. C. and Des Voeux Rd. C.
(c) Morrison Street between Queen's Rd. C. and Des Voeux Rd. C.
(d) Bonham Strand West between Des Voeux Rd. W. and Bonham Strand.
(e) Jackson Road between Des Voeux Rd. C. and Chater Road.

South Bound Traffic Only
(a) Wing Lok Street between Bonham Strand and Des Voeux Rd. W.
(b) Jackson Road between Connaught Rd. C. and the junction of Chater Rd.
(c) Murray Rd. between Chater Rd. and Queen's Rd. C.
(d) Queen Victoria Street between Queen's Rd. C. and Des Voeux Rd. C.

West Bound Traffic Only
(a) Queen's Rd. Central from Murray Rd. to Jubilee Street.
(b) Queen's Rd. Central from Jubilee St. to Western St. to all traffic except omnibuses.
(c) Ko Shing St. from Des Voeux Rd. West to Queen's Street.

Commissioner of Police.
9. 3. 49.

NOTICE

HONG KONG TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

An informal talk will be given in St. Joseph's College, Hall today at 5.15 p.m. on—"The Work of the Natural Science Department of UNESCO"

The speaker will be—Dr Wang Ging-hsi, Ph. D., Head of the Division of Pure Sciences, the Natural Science Dept., UNESCO, and Director of the Psychological Institute Academia Sinica.

MISS M. HEARSON,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Teachers' Association.
7th March, 1949.

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EX-KING'S ESTATE

London, Mar. 9.—Ex-King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who died in Alexandria, Egypt, in December 1947, without a will, left estate in England worth £1,532,287. Duty paid amounted to £78,240.

Victor Emmanuel was one of the world's richest monarchs. His fortune here went to his widow Elena and their six children and grandchildren.—United Press.

Appeal Against Suspension
Washington, Mar. 9.—The U.S. Army said today that Harry Albert, who was suspended from SCAP employment on a charge of doubtful loyalty, had requested and had been granted a hearing.

The hearing will be closed and no date has yet been announced. Albert was suspended from his US\$10,330 a year job as price and rationing specialist "some months ago" and returned to the United States "pending removal" which was effective February 2.—United Press.

MAJESTIC

—COMING SOON—

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